

## SRA Grant Program Evaluation Criteria (v3)

The following 100 point scale shall be used to evaluate and rank projects recommended by the local units for funding under the Fire Prevention Fund (FPF) Grant Program. The first 25 points are specific to the type of project proposed: fuel reduction, planning, or education. The remaining 75 points are common to the FPF Grant projects. The maximum points available for each criterion have been established by the Board. The evaluator shall award points based on how strongly the project addresses the concerns of each criterion.

Projects will be evaluated for the first 25 points based on the project specific criteria below. Choose the most appropriate evaluation criteria for the type of project being proposed (fuel reduction, planning, or education).

Points 25	<b>Benefit to Owners of Structures* in the State Responsibility Area (SRA)</b>
<b>Fuel Reduction Criteria</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Is the geographic scope of the project, including the number of structures that will benefit, clearly defined?</li><li>2. Are the goals, objectives and outcomes of the project well-defined?</li><li>3. Does the project provide a clear rationale for how the project will benefit the owners of structures within the SRA?</li><li>4. Are additional assets at risk clearly identified? This includes structures and vital community infrastructure including, but not limited to, domestic and municipal water supplies, power lines and communication facilities.</li><li>5. Is the scale of the project appropriate to achieve the stated goals, objectives and outcomes?</li></ol>
<b>Planning Criteria</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Is the geographic scope of the project, including the number of structures that will benefit, clearly defined?</li><li>2. Will the project propose to assess risks to residents and structures in the SRA, and prioritize projects to systematically treat that risk over time?</li><li>3. Is the project compatible with and build upon previous wildfire prevention planning efforts?</li><li>4. Does the project identify a diverse group of key stakeholders to collaborate with throughout the planning process? Does this group include local, state and federal officials?</li><li>5. Does the planning process contain pathways for community involvement such as public meetings or presentations at community events?</li></ol>

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<b>Education Criteria</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the project identify the specific message of the education campaign and how it relates to reducing the risk of wildfire to owners of structures in the SRA?</li> <li>2. Are the target audience of the education campaign <u>and the mode of information distribution</u> well defined?</li> <li>3. Will the education campaign raise awareness of homeowner responsibilities of living in a fire prone environment?</li> <li>4. Does the education campaign include information on actions that can be taken to increase the preparedness of residents and structures in the SRA for wildfire?</li> <li>5. What is the expected outcome of the education in terms of increased or changed public awareness about wildfire?</li> </ol>

All projects will be evaluated for the remaining 75 points from the criteria below.

Points	General Criteria
20	<b>Relationship to Strategic Plans</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the proposed project support the goals and objectives of the California Strategic Fire Plan, the local Cal Fire Unit Fire Plan, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), or other long term planning document?</li> </ol>
15	<b>Degree of Risk</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the proposed project located within an area designated as moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone as identified by the latest FRAP maps?</li> <li>2. Is the proposed project located within the wildland urban interface in close proximity to structures at risk to damage from wildland fire?</li> </ol>
15	<b>Community Support</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the project propose matching funds or in-kind contributions that will extend the impact of the proposed project?</li> <li>2. Does the proposed project include plans for external communications such as planned press releases, project signage, community meetings or field tours?</li> <li>3. Does the proposed project include a plan to maintain the project after the grant period has ended?</li> </ol>

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Points	General Criteria (continued)
10	<b>Project Implementation</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the timeline for project implementation and completion reasonable and achievable, taking seasonal operating restrictions into account?</li> <li>2. Does the project include milestones to measure the project's progress?</li> <li>3. Does the project include measurable outcomes to evaluate the project's success?</li> </ol>
10	<b>Budget</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the proposed budget clearly show how the grant funds will be spent to support the goals and objectives of the project?</li> <li>2. Are the per unit costs reasonable for the activity in the proposed geographic area?</li> <li>3. Is the total cost appropriate for the size, scope, and anticipated benefit of the project?</li> <li>4. Are the proposed administrative expenses clearly shown to be necessary for successful project implementation?</li> </ol>
5	<b>Administration</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the project proponent have experience successfully delivering the type of project proposed? If not, has the proponent partnered with an organization that can support their project as proposed?</li> <li>2. Does the project proponent identify who will be responsible for tracking project expenses and maintaining project records?</li> </ol>

\*The term “structure” as used in this document has the same meaning of “habitable structure” in 14 CCR § 1665.2, and restated below.

“Habitable Structure”, for purposes of implementation of Sections 4210-4228 of the Public Resources Code, means a building containing one or more dwelling units or that can be occupied for residential use. Buildings occupied for residential use include single family homes, multi-dwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. Habitable structures do not include incidental buildings such as detached garages, barns, outdoor sanitation facilities, and sheds.

“Dwelling Unit”, for purposes of implementation of Sections 4210-4228 of the Public Resources Code, is a unit providing independent living facilities for one or more persons, including provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation. Mobile and manufactured homes and condominiums are considered as dwelling units.